

Social Security Administration

§ 404.350

employment, or confinement in a hospital, nursing home, other medical institution, or a penal institution;

(c) It was for an extended separation, regardless of the duration, due to the confinement of either you or the insured in a hospital, nursing home, or other medical institution, if the evidence indicates that you were separated solely for medical reasons and you otherwise would have resided together; or

(d) It was based on other circumstances, and it is shown that you and the insured reasonably could have expected to live together in the near future.

[61 FR 41330, Aug. 8, 1996]

§ 404.348 When a child living with you is “in your care”.

To become entitled to wife’s benefits before you become 62 years old or to mother’s or father’s benefits, you must have the insured’s child *in your care*. A child who has been living with you for at least 30 days is in your care unless—

(a) The child is in active military service;

(b) The child is 16 years old or older and not disabled;

(c) The child is 16 years old or older with a mental disability, but you do not actively supervise his or her activities and you do not make important decisions about his or her needs, either alone or with help from your spouse; or

(d) The child is 16 years old or older with a physical disability, but it is not necessary for you to perform personal services for him or her. Personal services are services such as dressing, feeding, and managing money that the child cannot do alone because of a disability.

[44 FR 34481, June 15, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 21927, May 16, 1983]

§ 404.349 When a child living apart from you is “in your care”.

(a) *In your care*. A child living apart from you is in your care if—

(1) The child lived apart from you for not more than 6 months, or the child’s current absence from you is not expected to last over 6 months;

(2) The child is under 16 years old, you supervise his or her activities and make important decisions about his or

her needs, and one of the following circumstances exist:

(i) The child is living apart because of school but spends at least 30 days vacation with you each year unless some event makes having the vacation unreasonable; and if you and the child’s other parent are separated, the school looks to you for decisions about the child’s welfare;

(ii) The child is living apart because of your employment but you make regular and substantial contributions to his or her support; see § 404.366(a) for a definition of *contributions for support*;

(iii) The child is living apart because of a physical disability that the child has or that you have; or

(3) The child is 16 years old or older, is mentally disabled, and you supervise his or her activities, make important decisions about his or her needs, and help in his or her upbringing and development.

(b) *Not in your care*. A child living apart from you is not in your care if—

(1) The child is in active military service;

(2) The child is living with his or her other parent;

(3) The child is removed from your custody and control by a court order;

(4) The child is 16 years old or older, is mentally competent, and either has been living apart from you for 6 months or more or begins living apart from you and is expected to be away for more than 6 months;

(5) You gave your right to have custody and control of the child to someone else; or

(6) You are mentally disabled.

[44 FR 34481, June 15, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 21927, May 16, 1983]

CHILD’S BENEFITS

§ 404.350 Who is entitled to child’s benefits.

(a) *General*. You are entitled to child’s benefits on the earnings record of an insured person who is entitled to old-age or disability benefits or who has died if—

(1) You are the insured person’s child, based upon a relationship described in §§ 404.355 through 404.359;

(2) You are dependent on the insured, as defined in §§ 404.360 through 404.365;

- (3) You apply;
- (4) You are unmarried; and
- (5) You are under age 18; you are 18 years old or older and have a disability that began before you became 22 years old; or you are 18 years or older and qualify for benefits as a full-time student as described in § 404.367.

(b) *Entitlement preclusion for certain disabled children.* If you are a disabled child as referred to in paragraph (a)(5) of this section, and your disability was based on a finding that drug addiction or alcoholism was a contributing factor material to the determination of disability (as described in § 404.1535) and your benefits ended after your receipt of 36 months of benefits, you will not be entitled to benefits based on disability for any month following such 36 months regardless of the number of entitlement periods you have had if, in such following months, drug addiction or alcoholism is a contributing factor material to the later determination of disability (as described in § 404.1535).

[44 FR 34481, June 15, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 21927, May 16, 1983; 60 FR 8146, Feb. 10, 1995; 61 FR 38363, July 24, 1996]

§ 404.351 Who may be reentitled to child's benefits.

If your entitlement to child's benefits has ended, you may be reentitled on the same earnings record if you have not married and if you apply for reentitlement. Your reentitlement may begin with—

- (a) The first month in which you qualify as a full-time student. (See § 404.367.)
- (b) The first month in which you are disabled, if your disability began before you became 22 years old; or
- (c) The first month you are under a disability that began before the end of the 84th month following the month in which your benefits had ended because an earlier disability had ended.

[44 FR 34481, June 15, 1979, as amended at 48 FR 21927, May 16, 1983; 61 FR 38363, July 24, 1996]

§ 404.352 When child's benefits begin and end.

(a) *When benefits begin.* (1) If the insured is deceased, you are entitled to child's benefits beginning with the first month covered by your application in

which you meet all other requirements for entitlement.

(2) If the insured is living, you are entitled to child's benefits beginning with the first month covered by your application:

(i) *Throughout* which you meet all the other requirements for entitlement if your first month of entitlement is September 1981 or later; or

(ii) *In* which you meet all the other requirements for entitlement if your first month of entitlement is before September 1981.

(b) Your entitlement to benefits ends with the month before the month in which one of the following events first occurs:

(1) You become 18 years old, unless you are disabled or a full-time student. If you become 18 years old and you are disabled, your entitlement to disability benefits ends with the second month following the month in which your disability ends. If your disability ends on or after December 1, 1980, your entitlement to disability benefits continues, subject to the provisions of paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, until the month before your termination month (§ 404.325). If you become 18 years old and you qualify as a full-time student who is not disabled, your entitlement ends with the last month you are a full-time student or, if earlier, the month before the month you become age 19. If you become age 19 in a month in which you have not completed the requirements for, or received, a diploma or equivalent certificate from an elementary or secondary school, your entitlement will end with the month in which the quarter or semester in which you are enrolled ends if you are required to enroll for each quarter or semester. If the school you are attending does not have a quarter or semester system which requires reenrollment, your benefits will end with the month you complete the course or, if earlier, the first day of the third month following the month in which you become 19 years old.

(2) You marry. Your benefits will not end, however, if you are age 18 or older, disabled, and you marry a person entitled to child's benefits based on disability or person entitled to old-age, divorced wife's, divorced husband's,